THE

NEWPORT MERCURY.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 7, 1792. [No. 1552.]

NEWPORT: *(Rhode-Island)* Published by HENRY BARBER, near the State-House.

For the NEWPORT MERCURY.

HOTCHPOTCHIENSIS, No. I.

Mr. BARBER,

IN perusing the Newport papers, for *several* years past, I have discovered many learned writers stiling themselves by the various and exalted names of Newportienses, Greenwichienses, Narragantienses, &c. &c. Having caught somewhat of an itch for writing, and believing the last mentioned writers to be *auctores originales*, I have been half distracted to invent an appellation characteristic of the mighty works that I intend shall set your press a labouring;—but by the greatest good luck in the world I struck upon the *above title* from the following accident. In visiting a certain family not a *thousand miles* distant, I observed sitting on the floor two small children, making a dinner from a plate of mixtures, first prepared by their parent, and afterwards *improved* by their own *little* invention from several circumjacent ingredients, such as *apple, sand, turnip, dirt*, and *scrapings*—materials that occasionally attend nurseries.—While fixed in astonishment at the greediness with which the children devoured their new contrived meal, I was roused by the voice of the good Lady of the house accosting her infants with "bless me, my babes, what "in nature have you got in your plates? Did I ever "see such a motley collection of things eatable and "forbidden! Surely 'tis a meer *Hotchpotch*."—Zounds! cried I, in extacy;—the very thing itself *Hotchpotchiensis* shall be the title of my future productions; for by taking apples from some, dirt from others, and scrapings from all, I'll amuse the learned—rigadoon the other sort, and divert the whole——community. *Vivat Hotchpotchiensis!*——Bless my body and breeches, Mr. Printer, I have just thought of it. The D-v-l is called Omnigatherum, Pandemoniac, &c. &c.!—now if I take off the name of Hotchpotch, he will *suppose* I've been sweeping his kitchen for materials, and haunt my life out.—Perhaps I have just contrived a project that I presume will conciliate the matter—I'll dedicate a few numbers to his D-v-lship;—if it takes, I'll bless my invention 'till all's grey!

To his Satannic Highness.

Tremendous Sir!

I know not of any personage, to whom I can with more propriety dedicate my productions, when I assume the character Hotchpotchiensis than to your Highness, it being part of your D-v-ship's coat of arms. As I shall in some numbers point out the deformity of vice and love of virtue, I hope you will not be offended if your name is variously called in question. You are the original author of wickedness, therefore cannot escape a few observations. This I confess, sir, is not the usual language of dedicators; I should have followed them in panygeric and called you an angel of light, did I not suspect you would resent the insult, and being the *father of lies*, would have easily detected the falsehood. Your character, sir, is not so infamous and detestable as represented; inasmuch as you are permitted to be present in all companies, and your name and place of abode always make a part of polite conversation, not to accept the *fair ones* who grace assembly room down to the kitchen-wench. Your greatest enemies must acknowledge that nothing meriting the public notice can be said or done completely, without your interposition and confirmation. Even the Formalist, who hates you to his soul, will now and then, when the world runs cross, be somewhat free with your name. You was very angry, but without reason, as the event hath shewn, when you was sent into the swine—You thought your power to have been crushed when the oracles ceased, and you was compelled to confess the faith. Your Highness hath lost nothing.—Paganism is gone; but three parts in four of Christendom you are sure of. I know that you read the scriptures, wherein you find, that few are to be saved. Why should your Highness be troubled, your influence doth not lessen but encrease. If your agents had been equally diligent and assiduous *seventeen hundred* years ago, it is much to be questioned if we should have heard of the name of a Christian.—Your *Highness* must excuse me if I mention a few particulars, the illustration shall not diminish the notorious character of your D-v-lship.—When any person eminent in his profession, is mentioned, whether Physician, Lawyer, Statesman or Divine, to shew the high opinion entertained of his abilities, it is always with this *feasible* addition, "he is h-ll-sh clever."—Whatever is pleasing to the taste we express our approbation of with this epithet, "It is d-v-lish good." But let me not deceive your Highness;—the phrase is sometimes altered. When things or persons are disagreeable the expression usually is—"They are d-mn-d bad." Where the name of Christ is *once* mentioned *yours* is a thousand. His professors seldom pronounce it except at church, from custom and regard to decency; which they have no sooner left, but your Highness the D-v-l is at their tongue's end. If the Parson has preached more than *twenty minutes*, why the dinner is spoiled; then the Saint, a little before, bestows a D-v-l, and his house a little h-ll.—"Not the Parson for keeping us so long, said nothing to the purpose neither;—I'll "be even with him, for D-v-l d-mn me if I go to church this month for it." Yet dread sir, these religious fools, who perform with reluctance their devotion of an hour, will sit three or four with pleasure to stuff pudding and guzzle porter. For a single blessing in one year, a million of curses are heard every day. When your highness's kingdom and the *next world* are put into the scales, the balance always turns in your D-v-lship's favour. No one is disposed to sacrifice present enjoyment for happiness unseen. Tell the libertine if he will relinquish his pleasures; the wealthy his riches; the ambitious his titles and honors—the sensualist his good cheer, and they shall have heaven in reversion.—What think you?—the offer will be accepted. No.—They hang down their heads, laugh in their sleeves, and walk off; not one of them chusing to make the purchase. Mahomet's Paradise would suit *the Christian* better. This would fill heaven and extinguish the fire of hell, as there would be none to inhabit it.—Christianity, if at all considered, is postponed to the time of sickness and death, then they commonly attempt making a hobby-horse of their redeemer and give your D-v-lship your due. Dying speeches and confessions are seldom made at any other place than the gallows, which is judged to be the only sure way to salvation—even there your Highness and the hangman often share the plunder. Though *Christ* and his Apostles have assured us that there is a place of *torment* your Highness need not be alarmed, we are all *Thomases*. If your D-v-lship permitted one to come from h-ll, he would not convince us; we must see the place and feel the flame, before we will believe either the one or the other. But I must desist, for I assure your Highness that had I an hundred mouths, as many tongues, and five score pair of iron lungs, they would fail me in pointing out your Satannic excellencies which reign in the head, heart and bones, of the sons and daughters of men.——

LITERATURE.

The FRENCH REVOLUTION; or the Burkeian Controversy.

Of the numerous publications which have appeared on the subject, in answer to the modern Hercules of politics, that of Mr. Paine is undoubtedly the most conspicuous, both for nerve and ingenuity. The title of his book, however, which has been so highly extolled for the just appropriation of terms, was previously adopted by a lady, who borrowed it from the acts of the National Assembly, when they entered upon the important discussion of, "the Rights of Man."

Mr. James Mackintosh, among a crowd of other writers on the same side of the question, may be ranked next to Mr. Paine, as the most ingenious and most formidable opponent of Mr. Burke. His defence of the French revolution displays the pen of a master.

For splendid composition, glowing eloquence, and that acumen of the mind which fascinates and convinces the human understanding, Mr. Mackintosh may, in most instances, dispute the palm with the greater author of the sublime himself. It may, perhaps, be confessed, that while the former exhibits a pencil animated by equal enthusiasm, and commanding an equal portion of livery colours, he discovers less of that irony which is the off-spring of spleen and malevolence; less subtlety in the blending of lights and shades; and less anxiety to assume the art of concealing the art.

Guided by truth, fortified by reason, free from peevish or pusillanimous exclamations, Mr. Mackintosh advances on, "the intellectual field," resolved to maintain the character of a scholar and a gentleman. To unfold their members and their manners, it would be necessary to make an unlimited review of their works where the curiosity of the reader will be fully gratified by an amplitude of spirit and argument. Both authors appear as sublime in sentiment, as nervous in diction, as warm with resistless energy, as ever thundered from the mouth of a Demosthenes; and both are as copious, as animating, as flowing, as could have flowed from the commanding Tully.

Describing Mr. Burke's political doctrines, Mr. Mackintosh observes—"men who early attain eminence, repose in their first creed. They neglect the progress of the human mind subsequent to its adoption, and when, as in the present case, it has burst forth into action, they regard it as a transient madness worthy only of pity or derision. They mistake it for a mountain torrent that will pass away with the storm that gave it birth. They know not that it is the stream of human opinion *in omne volubilis ævum*, which the accession of every day will swell, which is destined to sweep into the same oblivion, the resistance of learned sophistry, and of powerful oppression.

"The arrangement of Mr. Burke's work (continues Mr. Mackintosh) is as singular as the matter. Availing himself of all the privileges of epistolary effusion, in their utmost latitude and laxity, he interupts, dismisses, and resumes argument at pleasure. His subject is as extensive as political science, his allusions and excursions reach almost every region of human knowledge. It must be confessed, that in this miscellaneous and desultory warfare, the superiority of a man of genius over common men is infinite. He can cover the most ignominious retreat by a brilliant allusion. He can parade his arguments with masterly generalship, where they are strong. He can escape from an untenable position into a splendid declamation. He can sap the most impregnable conviction by pathos, and put to flight a host of syllogisms with a smear. Absolved from the laws of vulgar method he can advance a groupe of magnificent horrors, to make a breach in our hearts, through which the most undisciplined rabble of arguments may enter in triumph."

Thus Mr. Mackintosh, avoiding coarse invective, expresses his sentiments as a gentleman; and while he differs from Mr. Burke, he differs from him as a philosopher.

Proceedings of Congress.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

THURSDAY December 8.

A bill making appropriation for 1792, having passed the House, was sent to the Senate for concurrence.

Petitions on several private subjects, as usual, were presented, and laid on the table.—Also, a petition from the Quaker Societies in Virginia, and Maryland; and from the Abolition Societies in Pennsylvania, New York, Connecticut and Rhode-Island, praying Congress to enact laws to abolish the Slave Trade &c. was read, and referred to a Committee.

FRIDAY, December 6.

Mr. Speaker laid before the House a report from the Secretary of State, to whom was referred the petition of the proprietors of the manufactory in Boston, praying that Congress would make it penal to counterfeit their stamps and marks, and secure themselves the exclusive use of them.

MONDAY, December 12.

Mr. Gregg presented two petitions from a number of the inhabitants of Northumberland county, stating their objections to that part of the excise law which imposes a duty on spirits distilled from articles of the growth and production of the United States, and praying relief which was read and referred to the Secretary of the Treasury.

Mr. Gerry presented the petition of Gilbert Dench, praying compensation for damage and loss by him sustained in contracts for transporting cloathing and military stores, which was read, and referred to the Secretary of the Treasury.

A message was received from the President of the United States, by Mr. Lear, his Secretary, communicating sundry despatches received yesterday, by express, from Gen. St. Clair; which were read, and ordered to lie on the table.

TUESDAY, Dec. 13.

A message was received from the President, together with a plan of the new city, that has been laid out within the district of ten miles square, for the permanent seat of government of the United States.

The House then resolved itself into a Committee of the whole, and proceeded to the consideration of the amendments proposed by the Senate to the representation bill; and after some debate, disagreed to the first, by which it was proposed to alter the ratio of representation; and agreed to the other, which is merely a verbal alteration.

The committee having risen, and made their report, the House adjourned.

WEDNESDAY, Dec. 14.

Mr. Vining renewed his motion in the House; and on the question to agree to the same, the ayes and, noes being demanded of one fifth of the members present, it was carried in the negative, ayes 25, noes 37, and on the question to agree to the first amendment of the Senate, the ayes and nays being demanded, it was carried in the negative, ayes 29, noes 31; on the question

lie on the table.

Adjourned.

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HOTCHPOTCHIENSIS, No. I.

Mr. BARBER,

IN perufing the Newport papers, for ſeveral years paſt, I have diſcovered many learned writers ſtyling themſelves by the various and exalted names of Newportienſes, Greenwichienſes, Narraganſienſes, &c. &c. Having caught ſomewhat of an itch for writing, and believing the laſt mentioned writers to be *auctores originales*, I have been half diſtracted to invent an appellation characteriſtic of the mighty works that I intend ſhall ſet your preſs a labouring;—but by the greateſt good luck in the world I ſtruck upon the *above title* from the following accident. In viſiting a certain family not a *thouſand miles* diſtant, I obſerved ſitting on the floor two ſmall children, making a dinner from a plate of mixtures, firſt prepared by their parent, and afterwards *improved* by their own *little* invention from ſeveral circumjacent ingredients, ſuch as *apple, ſand, turnip, dirt*, and *ſcrapings*—materials that occaſionally attend nurſeries.—While fixed in aſtoniſhment at the greedineſs with which the children devoured their new contrived meal, I was roufed by the voice of the good Lady of the houſe accoſting her infants with "bleſs me, my babes, what "in nature have you got in your plates? Did I ever "ſee ſuch a motley collection of things eatable and "forbidden! Surely 'tis a meer *Hotchpotch*."—Zounds! cried I, in extacy;—the very thing itſelf *Hotchpotchienſis* ſhall be the title of my future productions: for by taking apples from ſome, dirt from others, and ſcrapings from all, I'll amuſe the learned—rigadoon the other ſort, and divert the whole——community. *Vivat Hotchpotchienſis!*——Bleſs my body and breeches, Mr. Printer, I have juſt thought of it. The D v-l is called Omnigatherum, Pandemoniac, &c. &c. &c.—now if I take on me the name of Hotchpotch, he will *ſuppoſe* I've been ſweeping his kitchen for materials, and haunt my life out.—Perhaps I have juſt contrived a project that I preſume will conciliate the matter—I'll dedicate a few numbers to his D-v-lſhip;—if it takes, I'll bleſs my invention 'till all's grey!

To his Satannic Highneſs.

Tremendous Sir!

I know not of any perſonage, to whom I can with more propriety dedicate my productions, when I aſſume the chaarcter Hotchpotchienſis than to your Highneſs, it being part of your D-v-ſhip's coat of arms. As I ſhall in ſome numbers point out the deformity of vice and love of virtue, I hope you will not be offended if your name is variouſly called in queſtion. You are the original author of wickedneſs, therefore cannot eſcape a few obſervations. This I confeſs, ſir, is not the uſual language of dedicators; I ſhould have followed them in panygeric and called you an angel of light, did I not ſuſpect you would reſent the inſult, and being the *father of lies*, would have eaſily detected the falſhood. Your character, ſir, is not ſo infamous and deteſtable as repreſented; inaſmuch as you are permitted to be preſent in all companies, and your name and place of abode always make a part of polite converſation, not to accept the *fair ones* who grace aſſembly room down to the kitchen-wench. Your greateſt enemies muſt acknowledge that nothing meriting the public notice can be ſaid or done completely, without your interpoſition and confirmation. Even the Formaliſt, who hates you to his ſoul, will now and then, when the world runs croſs, be ſomewhat free with your name. You was very angry, but without reaſon, as the event hath ſhewn, when you was ſent into the ſwine—You thought your power to have been cruſhed when the oracles ceaſed, and you was compelled to confeſs the faith. Your Highneſs hath loſt nothing.—Paganiſm is gone; but three parts in four of Chriſtendom you are ſure of. I know that you read the ſcriptures, wherein you find, that few are to be ſaved. Why ſhould your Highneſs be troubled, your influence doth not leſſen but encreaſe. If your agents had been equally diligent and aſſiduous *ſeventeen hundred* years ago, it is much to be queſtioned if we ſhould have heard of the name of a Chriſtian.—Your *Highneſs* muſt excuſe me if I mention a few particulars, the illuſtration ſhall not diminiſh the notorious character of your D-v-lſhip.—When any perſon eminent in his profeſſion, is mentioned, whether Phyſician, Lawyer, Statеſman or Divine, to ſhew the high opinion entertained of his abilities, it is always with this *ſenſible* addition, "He is h-ll-ſh clever."—Whatever is pleaſing to the taſte we expreſs our approbation of with this epithet, "It is d-v-liſh good." But let me not deceive your Highneſs;—the phraſe is ſometimes altered. When things or perſons are diſagreeable the expreſſion uſually is—"They are d-mn-d bad." Where the name of Chriſt is *once* mentioned *yours* is a thouſand. His profeſſors ſeldom pronounce it except at church, from cuſtom and regard to decency; which they have no ſooner left, but your Highneſs the D v-l is at their tongue's end. If the Parſon has preached more than *twenty minutes*, why the dinner is ſpoiled; then the Saint, a little before, bleſſes a D v-l, and his houſe a little h-ll.—"Not the Parſon for keeping us ſo long, ſaid nothing to the purpoſe neither;—I'll "be even with him, for D-v-l d mn me if I go to church this month for it." Yet dread ſir, theſe religious fools, who perform with reluctance their devotion of an hour, will ſit three or four with pleaſure to ſtuff pudding and guzzle porter. For a ſingle bleſſing in one year, a million of curſes are heard every day. When your highneſs's kingdom and the *next world* are put into the ſcales, the balance always turns in your D-v-lſhip's favour. No one is diſpoſed to ſacrifice preſent enjoyment for happineſs unſeen. Tell the libertine if he will relinquiſh his pleaſures; the wealthy his riches; the ambitious his titles and honors—the ſenſualiſt his good cheer, and they ſhall have heaven in reverſion.—What think you?—the offer will be accepted. No.—They hang down their heads, laugh in their ſleeves, and walk off; not one of them chuſing to make the purchaſe. Mahomet's Paradiſe would ſuit *the Chriſtian* better. This would fill heaven and extinguiſh the fire of hell, as there would be none to inhabit it.—Criſtianity, if at all conſidered, is poſtponed to the time of ſickneſs and death, then they commonly attempt making a hobby-horſe of their redeemer and give your D-v-lſhip your due. Dying ſpeeches and confeſſions are ſeldom made at any other place than the gallows, which is judged to be the only ſure way to ſalvation—even there your Highneſs and the hangman often ſhare the plunder. Though *Chriſt* and his Apoſtles have aſſured us that there is a place of *torment* your Highneſs need not be alarmed, we are all *Thomaſes*. If your D v-lſhip permitted one to come from h-ll, he would not convince us; we muſt ſee the place and feel the ſame, before we will believe either the one or the other. But I muſt deſiſt, for I aſſure your Highneſs that had I an hundred mouths, as many tongues, and five ſcore pair of iron lungs, they would fail me in pointing out your Satannic excellencies which reign in the head, heart and bones, of the ſons and daughters of men.——

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Mr. James Mackintoſh, among a crowd of other writers on the ſame ſide of the queſtion, may be ranked next to Mr. Paine, as the moſt ingenious and moſt formidable opponent of Mr. Burke. His defence of the French revolution diſplays the pen of a maſter.

For ſplendid compoſition, glowing eloquence, and that acumen of the mind which faſcinates and convinces the human underſtanding, Mr. Mackintoſh may, in moſt inſtances, diſpute the palm with the greater author of the ſublime himſelf. It may, perhaps, be confeſſed, that while the former exhibits a pencil animated by equal enthuſiaſm, and commanding an equal portion of lively colours, he diſcovers leſs of that irony which is the offspring of ſpleen and malevolence; leſs ſubtlety in the blending of lights and ſhades; and leſs anxiety to aſſume the art of concealing the art.

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Deſcribing Mr. Burke's political doctrines, Mr. Mackintoſh obſerves—"men who early attain eminence, repoſe in their firſt creed. They neglect the progreſs of the human mind ſubſequent to its adoption, and when, as in the preſent caſe, it has burſt forth into action, they regard it as a tranſient madneſs worthy only of pity or deriſion. They miſtake it for a mountain torrent that will paſs away with the ſtorm that gave it birth. They know not that it is the ſtream of human opinion *in omne volubilis ævum*, which the acceſſion of every day will ſwell, which is deſtined to ſweep into the ſame oblivion, the reſiſtance of learned ſophiſtry, and of powerful oppreſſion.

"The arrangement of Mr. Burke's work (continues Mr. Mackintoſh) is as ſingular as the matter. Availing himſelf of all the privileges of epiſtolary effuſion, in their utmoſt latitude and laxity, he interupts, diſmiſſes, and reſumes argument at pleaſure. His ſubject is as extenſive as political ſcience, his alluſions and excurſions reach almoſt every region of human knowledge. It muſt be confeſſed, that in this miſcellaneous and deſultory warfare, the ſuperiority of a man of genius over common men is infinite. He can cover the moſt ignominious retreat by a brilliant alluſion. He can parade his arguments with maſterly generalſhip, where they are ſtrong. He can eſcape from an untenable poſition into a ſplendid declamation. He can ſap the moſt impregnable conviction by pathos, and put to flight a hoſt of ſyllogiſms with a ſmear. Abſolved from the laws of vulgar method he can advance a groupe of magnificent horrors, to make a breach in our hearts, through which the moſt undiſciplined rabble of arguments may enter in triumph."

Thus Mr. Mackintoſh, avoiding coarſe invective, expreſſes his ſentiments as a gentleman; and while he differs from Mr. Burke, he differs from him as a philoſopher.

Proceedings of Congreſs.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

THURSDAY Decembr 8.

A bill making appropriation for 1792, having paſſed the Houſe, was ſent to the Senate for concurrence.

Petitions on ſeveral private ſubjects, as uſual, were preſented, and laid on the table.—Alſo, a petition from the Quaker Societies in Virginia, and Maryland and from the Abolition Societies in Pennſylvania, New York, Connecticut and Rhode-Iſland, praying Congreſs to enact laws to aboliſh the Slave Trade &c. was read, and referred to a Committee.

FRIDAY, December 6.

Mr. Speaker laid before the Houſe a report from the Secretary of State, to whom was referred the petition of the proprietors of the manufactory in Boſton, praying that Congreſs would make it penal to counterfeit their ſtamps and marks, and ſecure themſelves the excluſive uſe of them.

MONDAY, December 12.

Mr. Gregg preſented two petitions from a number of the inhabitants of Northumberland county, ſtating their objections to that part of the exciſe law which impoſes a duty on ſpirits diſtilled from articles of the growth and production of the United States, and praying relief which was read and referred to the Secretary of the Treaſury.

Mr. Gerry preſented the petition of Gilbert Dench, praying compenſation for damage and loſs by him ſuſtained in contracts for tranſporting cloathing and military ſtores, which was read, and referred to the Secretary of the Treaſury.

A meſſage was received from the Preſident of the United States, by Mr. Lear, his Secretary, communicating ſundry deſpatches received yeſterday, by expreſs, from Gen. St. Clair; which were read, and ordered to lie on the table.

TUESDAY, Dec. 13.

A meſſage was received from the Preſident, together with a plan of the new city, that has been laid out within the diſtrict of ten miles ſquare, for the permanent ſeat of government of the United States.

The Houſe then reſolved itſelf into a Committee of the whole, and proceeded to the conſideration of the amendment, propoſed by the Senate to the repreſentation bill; and after ſome debate, diſagreed to the firſt, by which it was propoſed to alter the ratio of repreſentation; and agreed to the other, which is merely a verbal alteration.

The committee having riſen, and made their report, the Houſe adjourned.

WEDNESDAY, Dec. 14.

Mr. Vining renewed his motion in the Houſe; and on the queſtion to agree to the ſame, the ayes and, noes being demanded of one fifth of the members preſent, it was carried in the negative, ayes 25, noes 37, and on the queſtion to agree to the firſt amendment of the Senate, the ayes and nays being demanded, it was carried in the negative, ayes 29, noes 31; on the queſtion "

the second amendment, after the word South-Carolina to strike out the word State, and insert district, it was carried in the affirmative

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CHARLESTON. (S. C.) Nov. 19.

About one o'clock, on Tuesday morning last, the elegant house of Ralph Izard, jun. Esq; a few miles from Dorchester, took fire and was burnt to the ground. Miss Oliphant and the two daughters of Mr. John Alexander Walter, deceased, were living in the house, which was almost in a general blaze before they were apprized of their danger. Miss Oliphant and the eldest Miss Walter escaped unhurt; but the youngest, in attempting to save some articles of value, was much burnt, and her life is disputed of. A negro woman who was in the second story, finding the flames had reached the stairs, took up a small trunk and threw herself out of the window; but providentially received no injury, although from a great height. The furniture and everything in the house was consumed with the building.

Three octavo volumes of a new work, entitled, "The American Preacher," have lately been published in Elizabeth-Town. It consists of a collection of sermons from several of the most eminent preachers now living in the United States. It took its rise from a circular letter, addressed by the Rev. Mr. Austin of New-Jersey, to all the preachers of every denomination from New Hampshire to Georgia, requesting one or more of their manuscript sermons to be sent to him for selection and publication. In consequence thereof, preachers of the Episcopal, Presbyterian, Independent or Congregational denomination, and also of the renowned Dutch churches, have liberally contributed their quota to the collection. The work does honor to its author and editor, and is well calculated to diffuse useful knowledge among the people. It will hand down to posterity a specimen of the pulpit talents of the age, and record a monument of the harmony which subsists between different denominations in a country happily exempt from the galling yoke of religious intolerantism &c. A volume on the same plan is promised every year, should the public encourage the design. The Rev. Mr. Reese of Salem is the only clergyman of this state, whose sermons appear in the volumes already printed. But, as the collection continues to be solicited, contributions of all denominations, from the clergy of South-Carolina, will not be rejected as forwarding materials for the future volumes of a work which bids so well calculated to answer many valuable purposes.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 22.

The late fires which have terrified a part of the public, were lately kindled by the hand of a miserable boy, who, after an examination before the Mayor, uniformly perseveres in his declaration, that he alone was the actual incendiary, and that no other person was in any degree concerned in his villany. The panic therefore, excited on this occasion, must abate; and age, sickness and debility may assist in their repose. It must however be considered, that the conduct of this boy has been out of and above nature, and can scarcely be paralleled. There has been a proficiency of wickedness in his progress, and in the execution of them, which argues a superior depravity of mind. Whether he will be exemplarly punished by the laws of his country, it is impossible to foresee; since it is allowed that many persons about his age, *nisi mentat impubes ætatem*, have been spared by the humanity of their Judges. Others again have suffered, when it was proved that they were guilty of that property to even, which supplied the immediate distresses of extreme youth.

Last night Lord Dessy And de camp to General St. Clair, arrived in this city from the Westward. He left Fort Washington, we hear, about the 19th of November, at which time the troops were in a likely way to recover. Fort Jefferson was safe—reinforcements from Kentucky had arrived, and other regiments were on their march from that state, and hourly expected.

The accounts brought by Mr. Denny, of the action, are nearly similar to the formerly published.—General Butler was shot through the head.

It appears there were in the camp before the action about fifty women, not more than five of whom escaped.

There is now a government of wonderful origin and formation completely in the hands of the people as that of the United States. By preserving and strengthening this, the people secure their own power. For they have no other means of acting as a people, and it is not easy to conceive any half as effectual. The state governments reach almost every object. The national government seems to be in the air over their heads, and barely touches their individual concerns. The power of the latter is so limited, that it is little, and so divided with the state governments, that it is less than the letter of the constitution seems to give: It has fewer officers than any sovereign government in the world.—Look round and see how few there are who have more than a common interest to support it. It is a trust, and a precious one in the people's own hands to keep it inviolate. It is their own; therefore it deserves their confidence, and will reward their care.

Nov. 27. We hear that Mr. Charles Pinckney is nominated by the President to represent the United States at the Court of London: Mr. Governeur Morris, at that of the Thuilleries: and Mr. Short at the Hague: in what capacity we have not learnt.

Two important bills are now before the Senate of the United States—one for the encouragement of the Bank and other Cod-Fisheries—the other for the establishment of a Mint.

The number of passengers which have arrived in the port of Philadelphia in one year, with a view to become settlers in this country, amounts to two thousand seven hundred and forty persons.

In the brig Philadelphia, Captain Walters, arrived at Marcus Hook from Charleston, came passengers five Indian chiefs, Mr. Carey their interpreter, with a woman and a young man, being a deputation from the Cherokee nation to the Executive of the United States.

To the President, Senate and House of Representatives of the United States in Congress assembled

THE Memorial and Address of the People called Quakers,

Respectfully Sheweth,

THAT deeply affected with the great effusion of human blood and the slaughter of our fellow-men in the late contests with the Indian nations, we sincerely lament the miseries and distress which these unnatural encumstances have produced, and may be further increased if the same hostile measures are continued.

We conceive it to be our duty, and among our rights as citizens, to lay before you our peaceful feelings on the subject: After serious and deep consideration of its importance, being among the most interesting objects that can claim the attention of the guardians of the public welfare; We, therefore, earnestly desire, that under the influence of the wisdom, you may be directed to pursue such pacific measures as have been heretofore experienced to be salutary and efficacious in securing peace and friendship with the original owners of this land, whose religious instruction and civilization, if properly promoted, may tend to this desirable end;—believing, that the blessing of a righteous God, who made of one blood all nations of men, will be graciously vouchsafed to those, who, on principles of justice and mercy, use their endeavours to prevent the shedding of human blood, and to promote love and peace among men.

Signed in and on behalf of a meeting appointed to represent the religious society in Pennsylvania, New-Jersey, Delaware, and parts of Maryland and Virginia, held in Philadelphia the 19th day of the 12th month, 1791.

Signed by

SAMUEL EMLEN,
And forty others.

NEW-YORK, Dec 24.

On Tuesday last the bank of the United States commenced business in Philadelphia, when (it is said) discounts were made to a large amount. The specie deposited in the bank of the United States by private persons and others last week to nearly one half of the specie capital of the bank.

We learn from Brunswick, (New Jersey) that on the 15th inst. the valuable mills of Milestone river, belonging to Archibald Mercer, Esq; deputy governor of the manufacturing company of New Jersey, took fire and were totally consumed, with property therein to the value of about five thousand pounds, in flour, wheat, and other species of grain. The mills is said to have been communicated from an iron flue which was used in severe weather to prevent the ice from clogging the wheels.

ALBANY, Dec. 12.

A subscription being opened in this city in the course of the last week, for the purpose of forming an extensive library, we are happy the list of subscribers is already very respectable, and it is probable the establishment of this useful institution will be carried into immediate effect.

HARTFORD, Jan. 2.

Extract of a letter from a French merchant at Port-au-Prince to a gentleman in New-Haven, dated Nov. 30.

"More than a thousand souls are without a refuge—a thousand houses have been reduced to ashes—we are of the number of the unfortunate—and we are daily threatened by the people of colour; yet we are at this moment labouring for a peace, if it succeeds," &c.

NEW LONDON, Jan. 5.

[illegible] information, that the spirit of revolutionizing the Negroes had at length reached that island—that the white inhabitants were seriously alarmed for their safety, had proclaimed martial law, and were taking every precaution in their power to prevent a general insurrection. The flame is spreading, and threatens the West India islands with ruin and devastation.

BOSTON, January 2.

Further Particulars of the Destruction of Port au Prince, and its fatal Consequences.

Capt Clap, in the brig Lion, arrived at Portland on Saturday 24th ult. from Port-au-Prince, and informs that the 22d of November, that place was set on fire by the Mulatoes, and almost entirely destroyed.

On the 5th Nov. a Treaty was concluded betwixt the White People and Mulattos—and all things remained in perfect quietness till the 21st, on the morning of which the peace was solemnly ratified—At 12 o'clock, however, the Whites very imprudently undertook to execute a Mulatto criminal, who was before confined under sentence of death—There were at this time about 1250 Mulattos in the town; all of whom were provided with arms, for the defence of themselves and of the white people, against the Negroes. They were highly offended, however, with the execution of one of their colour; and the majority of them, not thoroughly understanding the propriety of the measure, seized on the first white man who came within their reach, and, "hung him by the neck till he was dead."—In the afternoon of the same day, at half past 4 o'clock, the Whites sent a flag to the Mulatoes—stating the impropriety of their conduct, and commanding them either to lay down their arms, or leave the town. To this the Mulatoes spiritedly replied, That they would not do either of them;—and immediately took up their arms, and paraded in a large street near the Governor's house.—The whites, amounting to 2200, lost no time, on their part, in making preparations to attack the Mulatoes: And at five o'clock an attempt was made to surround them; which, however, proved ineffectual. A severe conflict ensued, in which from 50 to 100 Whites were killed; and among them a Colonel. The Mulatoes fought bravely; and with the loss of a number killed, and 150 who were taken prisoners, they beat their way through the Whites—took two field pieces, and marched out of town.——At half past five the town was secretly set on fire in two places. A timely discovery was however made, and the fire extinguished.—About two o'clock the next morning it was again set on fire in six different places. And the inhabitants were now no longer able to subdue the flames. A general conflagration took place; and almost every valuable building excepting the King's store houses, were burnt down. Property to the amount of millions was destroyed and those who on the 21st of November were worth two or three hundred thousand dollars—on the 22d, were not in the possession of a single shilling. They were even fed, as were all the inhabitants, with provisions from the king's stores.

Immediately after the town was destroyed, the Whites (on the idea that the Blacks were accessory to its destruction) formed the horrid design of putting to death all the Negro and Mulatto Women and Children who remained in the town.—And this design, to the eternal, infamy of the perpetrators, was put immediately into execution. An indiscriminate slaughter took place; and not one who could be found during that day——whether innocent or guilty, but was instantaneously butchered, either by a bullet through the head or a bayonet into their bowels.

Capt. Clap left Port-au-prince the 25th of November; at which time the town was still surrounded by the Mulattoes and Negroes. The Whites were greatly discouraged; and were disposed to make peace on any terms.

the fecond amendment, after the word South-Carolina to ſtrike out the word ſtate, and inſert diſtrict, it was carried in the affirmative

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CHARLESTON, (S. C.) Nov. 19.

About one o'clock, on Tueſday morning laſt, the elegant houſe of Ralph Izard, jun. Eſq; a few miles from Dorcheſter, took fire and was burnt to the ground. Miſs Oliphant and the two daughters of Mr. John Alleyne Walter, deceaſed, were living in the houſe, which was almoſt in a general blaze before they were apprized of their danger. Miſs Oliphant and the eldeſt Miſs Walter eſcaped unhurt; but the youngeſt, in attempting to ſave ſome articles of value, was much burnt, and her life is diſpaired of. A negro woman who was in the ſecond ſtory, finding the flames had reached the ſtairs, took up a ſmall trunk and threw herſelf out of the window; but providentially received no injury, although from a great height. The furniture and everything in the houſe was conſumed with the building.

Three octavo volumes of a new work, entitled, "The American Preacher," have lately been publiſhed in Elizabeth-Town. It conſiſts of a collection of ſermons from ſeveral of the moſt eminent preachers now living in the United States. It took its riſe from a circular letter, addreſſed by the Rev. Mr. Auſtin of New-Jerſey, to all the preachers of every denomination from New-Hampſhire to Georgia, requeſting one or more of their manuſcript ſermons to be ſent to him for ſelection and publication. In conſequence thereof, preachers of the Epiſcopal, Preſbyterian, Independent congregational denomination, and alſo of the reformed Dutch churches, have ſeverally contributed their quota to the collection. The work does honor to its author and editor, and is well calculated to diffuſe uſeful knowledge among the people. It will hand down to poſterity a ſpecimen of the pulpit talents of the age, and remain a monument of the harmony which ſubſiſts between different denominations, in a country happily exempt from the galling yoke of religious eſtabliſhment. A volume on the ſame plan is promiſed every year, as long as the public encourage the deſign. The Rev. Mr. Recie of Salem is the only clergyman of this ſtate, whoſe ſermons appear in the volumes already printed; But, as the editors continue to ſolicit communications from miniſters of all denominations, it is hoped that the clergy of South-Carolina, will not be deficient in furniſhing materials for the future volumes of a work which ſeems ſo well calculated to anſwer many valuable purpoſes.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 22.

The late Fires which have diſtreſſed a part of the public, were lately kindled by the hand of a malevolent boy, who, after an examination before the Mayor, uniformly perſeveres in his declaration, that he alone was the actual incendiary, and that no other perſon was in any degree concerned in his villany. The panic therefore, excited on this occaſion, muſt ſubſide; and age, ſickneſs and debility may take their uſual repoſe. It muſt however be confeſſed, that the conduct of this boy has been artful and attrocious, and can ſcarcely be paralleled. There has been a conſiſtency of wickedneſs in his plans, and in the execution of them, which argues a ſuperior depravity of mind. Whether he will be capitally puniſhed by the laws of his country, it is impoſſible to foreſee; ſince it is allowed that many perſons about his age, *niſi militia ſupplebat ætatem*, have been ſpared by the humanity of their Judges. Others again have ſuffered, when it was proved that they were guilty of that propenſity to evil, which ſupplied the ſuppoſed deficiences of extreme youth.

Laſt night Lieut. Denny Aid de camp to General St. Clair, arrived in this city from the Weſtern army. He left Fort-Waſhington, we hear, about the 19th of November, at which time the wounded were all in a likely way to recover. Fort Jefferſon was ſafe—reinforcements from Kentucky had arrived, and other regiments were on their march from that ſtate, and hourly expected.

The accounts brought by Mr. Denny, of the action, are nearly ſimilar to thoſe formerly publiſhed.—General Butler was ſhot through the heart.

It appears there were in the camp before the action about fifty women, not more than five of whom eſcaped.

There is not a government on earth which is ſo completely in the hands of the people as that of the United States. By preſerving and ſtrengthening it, the people ſecure their own power. For they have no other means of acting as a people, and it is not eaſy to conceive any half as effectual. The ſtate governments reach almoſt every object. The national government ſeems to be in the air over men's heads, and barely touches their individual concerns. The power of the latter is ſo limited, that it is little, and ſo divided with the ſtate governments, that it is leſs than the letter of the conſtitution ſeems to give: It has fewer officers than any ſovereign government in the world.—Look round and ſee how few there are who have more than a common intereſt to ſupport it. It is a truſt, and a precious one in the people's own hands to keep it inviolate. It is their own; therefore it deſerves their confidence, and will reward their care.

Nov. 27. We hear that Mr. Charles Pinckney is nominated by the Preſident to repreſent the United States at the Court of London: Mr. Governeur Morris, at that of the Thuilleries: and Mr. Short at the Hague: in what capacity we have not learnt.

Two important bills are now before the Senate of the United States—one for the encouragement of the Bank and other Cod-Fiſheries—the other for the eſtabliſhment of a Mint.

The number of paſſengers which have arrived in the port of Philadelphia in one year, with a view to become ſettlers in this country, amounts to two thouſand ſeven hundred and ſixty perſons.

In the brig Philadelphia, Captain Walters, arrived at Marcus Hook from Charleſton, came paſſengers five Indian chiefs, Mr. Carey their interpreter, with a woman and a young man, being a deputation from the Cherokee nation to the Executive of the United States.

To the Preſident, Senate and Houſe of Repreſentatives of the United States in Congreſs aſſembled:

THE Memorial and Addreſs of the People called Quakers,

Reſpectfully Sheweth,

THAT deeply affected with the great effuſion of human blood and the ſlaughter of our fellow-men in the late conteſts with the Indian natives, we ſincerely lament the miſeries and diſtreſs which theſe mournful circumſtances have produced, and may be further encreaſed if the ſame hoſtile meaſures are continued.

We conceive it to be our duty, and among our rights as citizens, to ſuggeſt to you our painful feelings on the ſubject: A ſerious and deep conſideration of its importance, being among the moſt intereſting objects that can claim the attention of the guardians of the public welfare; We, therefore, ardently deſire, that under the influence of true wiſdom, you may be directed to purſue ſuch pacific meaſures as have been heretofore experienced to be ſalutary and effectual in ſecuring peace and friendſhip with the original owners of this land, whoſe religious inſtruction and civilization, if rightly promoted, may tend to this deſirable end;—believing, the bleſſing of a righteous God, who made of one blood all nations of men, will be graciouſly vouchſafed to thoſe, who, on principles of juſtice and mercy, uſe their endeavours to prevent the ſhedding of human blood, and to promote love and peace among men.

Signed in and on behalf of a meeting appointed to repreſent our religious ſociety in Pennſylvania, New-Jerſey, Delaware, and parts of Maryland and Virginia, held, in Philadelphia the 19th day of the 12th month, 1791.

Signed by

SAMUEL EMLEN,
And forty others.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 24.

On Tueſday laſt the bank of the United States commenced buſineſs in Philadelphia, when (it is ſaid) diſcounts were made to a large amount. The ſpecie depoſited in the bank of the United States by private perſons amounted laſt week to nearly one half of the ſpecie capital of the bank.

We hear from Brunſwick, (New-Jerſey) that on the 15 inſtant the valuable mills of Millſtone river, belonging to Archibald Mercer, Eſq; deputy governor of the manufacturing company of New-Jerſey, took fire and was totally conſumed, with property therein to the value of about five thouſand pounds, in flour, wheet, and other ſpecies of grain. The fire is ſaid to have been communicated from an iron fire ſtove which was uſed in ſevere weather to prevent the ice from clogging the wheels.

ALBANY, Dec. 12.

A ſubſcription being opened in this city in the courſe of the laſt week, for the purpoſe of forming an extenſive library, we are happy the liſt of ſubſcribers is already very reſpectable, and it is probable the eſtabliſhment of this uſeful inſtitution will be carried into immediate effect.

HARTFORD, Jan. 2.

Extract of a letter from a French merchant at Port-au-Prince to a gentleman in New-Haven, dated Nov. 38.

"More than a thouſand ſouls are without a refuge—a thouſand houſes have been reduced to aſhes—we are of the number of the unfortunate—and we are ſtill threatened by the people of colour; yet we are at this moment labouring for a peace, if it ſucceeds," &c.

NEW LONDON, Jan. 5.

Late letters from Jamaica mention, that the ſpirit of revolt among the Negroes had at length reached that iſland—that the white inhabitants were ſeriouſly alarmed for their ſafety, had proclaimed martial law, and were taking every precaution in their power to prevent a general inſurrection. The flame is ſpreading, and threatens the Weſt India iſlands with ruin and devaſtation.

BOSTON, January 2.

Further Particulars of the Deſtruction of Port au Prince, and its fatal Conſequences.

Capt. Clap, in the brig Lion, arrived at Portland on Saturday 24th ult. from Port-au-Prince, and informs that the 22d of November, that place was ſet on fire by the Mulatoes, and almoſt entirely deſtroyed.

On the 5th Nov. a Treaty was concluded betwixt the White People and Mulattos—and all things remained in perfect quietneſs till the 21ſt, on the morning of which the peace was ſolemnly ratified—At 12 o'clock, however, the Whites very imprudently undertook to execute a Mulatto criminal, who was before confined under ſentence of death—There were at this time about 1250 Mulattos in the town; all of whom were provided with arms, for the defence of themſelves and of the white people, againſt the Negroes. They were highly offended, however, with the execution of one of their colour; and the majority of them, not thoroughly underſtanding the propriety of the meaſure, ſeized on the firſt white man who came within their reach, and, "hung him by the neck till he was dead."—In the afternoon of the ſame day, at half paſt 4 o'clock, the Whites ſent a flag to the Mulatoes—ſtating the impropriety of their conduct, and commanding them either to lay down their arms, or leave the town. To this the Mulatoes ſpiritedly replied, That they would not do either of them;—and immediately took up their arms, and paraded in a large ſtreet near the Governor's houſe.—The whites, amounting to 2200, loſt no time, on their part, in making preparations to attack the Mulatoes: And at five o'clock an attempt was made to ſurround them; which, however, proved ineffectual. A ſevere conflict enſued, in which from 90 to 100 Whites were killed; and among them a Colonel. The Mulatoes fought bravely; and with the loſs of a number killed, and 190 who were taken priſoners, they beat their way through the Whites—took two field pieces, and marched out of town.——At half paſt five the town was ſecretly ſet on fire in two places. A timely diſcovery was however made, and the fire extinguiſhed.—About two o'clock the next morning it was again ſet on fire in ſix different places. And the inhabitants were now no longer able to ſubdue the flames. A general conflagration took place; and almoſt every valuable building excepting the King's ſtore houſes, were burnt down. Property to the amount of millions was deſtroyed and thoſe who on the 21ſt of November were worth two or three hundred thouſand dollars—on the 22d, were not in the poſſeſſion of a ſingle ſhilling. They were even led, as were all the inhabitants, with proviſions from the king's ſtores.

Immediately after the town was deſtroyed, the Whites (on the idea that the Blacks were acceſſory to its deſtruction) formed the horrid deſign of putting to death all the Negro and Mulatto Women and Children who remained in the town.—And this deſign, to the eternal, infamy of the perpetrators, was put immediately into execution. An indiſcriminate ſlaughter took place; and not one who could be found during that day——whether innocent or guilty, but was inſtantaneouſly butchered, either by a bullet through the head or a bayonet into their bowels.

Capt. Clap left Port-au-prince the 25th of November; at which time the town was ſtill ſurrounded by the Mulattoes and Negroes. The Whites were greatly diſcouraged; and were diſpoſed to make peace on any terms.

By letters, and verbal information from Philadelphia, we are made acquainted with some disagreeable news from the Creek Nation of Indians. In a former Centinel we mentioned the proceedings of one Bowler, who lately arrived in that country, from England, and of his inimical disposition towards the United States. This Bowles, we farther learn, has endeavoured to mislead the Creeks, by informing them, that he has a commission from the King of England, with a promise of all necessary assistance—that Gen. McGillivray, in agreeing on the line between the Nation and the United States, had imposed on them—and that the boundary lines ought not to be run. In consequence, Gen Mc Gillivray has dispatched a deputation to the President of the United States (who have arrived at Philadelphia) informing of these circumstances, and soliciting such aid as Congress may deem sufficient to protect, in concert with his warriors, the territory ceded to the United States, at the treaty held at New-York last year. On the receipt of this information, two companies of the 2d United states Regiment was immediately embarked for Georgia; and sailed therefor, from Philadelphia, about 16 days since, under Major Thomas, of this state—(the troops are commanded by Captains Myers and Gerding.)

From the Revolutionary character of the Creek Chiefs, Mr Gillivray and Bowles—the attachment of the former to the United States; and of the latter to British interest—and their influence over the Creeks, there can be but little doubt, that a civil War will ensue in that tribe. If such should be the event, Mr Gillivray will, without doubt, call on his ally, the United States, for further assistance—which it seems, may induce him to execute the late treaty with ardour—and the friendship now existing between, to ensure.

To whatever point of view therefore, we confider the situation of our country, as it respects the Indians in our Frontiers, the delicacy of it must be acknowledged—and that it loudly calls for a display of the wisdom of our rulers, for a remedy.

A consideration sum of the debt due to the French nation, by the United States, has been paid at the Treasury, within the year past. The salaries of the French Consuls, &c. are paid therefrom.

The expences to the British nation, of exporting its convicts to Botany-Bay, amounted in February last, to £56,676l. sterling.

There seems to be a War of Colours the world over. The British Whites under Lord Cornwallis, are at war, in India, with the tawny Mahrattes, under Tippoo Sultan.—In the West Indies, the French Whites and the African Blacks, are now in open hostility—and in the United States, our White Countrymen, are engaged in a bloody war with the copper coloured Aborigenals of the country.

Jan. 4. Capt. Nathaniel Andrews arrived at Salem in Monday night from Aux Cayes, whence he sailed on the 27th of November. That quarter of the island had hitherto been happily free from those tragic scenes which the Negroes have acted in other parts of Hispaniola, they having here been closely watched by the Whites and Mulattoes, whose interest in that respect is a common one. It however partakes in a degree of the general calamity: The Mulattoes, feeling aggrieved by the repeal of the decree which was intended to give them equal liberty, and which is also withheld from them by the Government of the Colony, have rebelled to arms; and almost at the moment of the departure of Port-au Prince, the Mulattoes seized on the Strong fort of Fort Louis; three leagues from Aux Cayes, on Jacquel and other places; and in the neighbourhood were within four miles of the town when Capt. Andrews sailed. That quarter of the island must therefore be considered as in the power of the Mulattoes, who are superior in number, in arms, and perhaps in property and ability. No destruction of property had been committed by them—there is no union between them and the Negroes—their demand is, an equal participation of privileges with the Whites.—An embargo on all vessels in port immediately followed this event. Capt. Andrews, and Capt. Dixey of Marblehead, having previously cleared out, were permitted to depart.

NEWPORT, January 7.

Last Wednesday was committed to the Gaol in this Town, Samuel Elredge and Andrew Rewings, of North-Kingstown, on suspicion of being concerned in the supposed Murder of Mr. Thomas Story, as mentioned in the Papers some Time since.

Extract of a Letter from a Gentleman in Rotterdam, to his Friend in Baltimore, dated October 4, 1791

"I take the first Opportunity to acquaint you of the Revolution which has taken Place in this Country in the Article of Gin—in Consequence of the unparalleled Demand for France it has rose in the Course of a few Days from 7s. 5s. (which was the Price I quoted you last) to 14l. per Calk of 30 Verts, or 60 Gallons—this last Price is offered in vain, and might with Facility be obtained for any Quantity this Country could furnish; nor is it expected to fall under 12l. in the Course of this Year, so that your Country need not expect any Supply from here.—This Demand for France arises from the Scarcity of Brandy in that Country, which is now at a Price never heard of before."

According to the New Constitution of France, the Number of Representatives is to be 745; which according to a Calculation, is about One Representative to Forty-five Thousand Inhabitants. The English is One to 16,128, and the Irish, One to 13,339.

The National Assembly of France have decreed Rewards of 200,000 Livres to Persons concerned in arresting the Flight of the King—Drouet the Post Master receives 30,000, and Sauce the Procureur to the Community of Varennes, 20,000.

If Louis the Sixteenth (says a London Paper) should not now make the best of Kings, the Fault must be his own as the Discipline he has experienced in his Person and Family, with the thorough Reformation in Church and State, must have, in a great Measure, effaced those Prejudices with which every royal Mind is but too well imbued, if instructed by the Precepts of the Law, as the Interests of the People. For Mischiefs of governing a spirited, perfidious and excitable Empire, it is plainly laid out that it is next to impossible for the King or his Ministers can to shake off Power. There are also spiritual Advantages denied to the Monarch; for by being deprived of his own Will in all public Acts, he must necessarily avoid those Crimes which a Deviation from the Rules of Known Justice perpetrate. By accumulating on the Executive arbitrary Power. The Maxim, "*as the King can do no wrong*," is a Reality in France. The words Wrong are clipped consequently over the Constitution.

"DIED—Mrs SARAH OLNEY, Daughter of Capt. John Sidney, aged 20 Years.—A young Lady of amiable Disposition and unaffected Character; her Death is sincerely lamented by all who had the Pleasure of her Acquaintance."

—At Providence, EBENEZER PAGE, Esq; in the 67th Year of his Age. He was many Years a respectable Magistrate of that Town, and had for several Years past held various Offices of public Trust, the Duties of which he discharged with Ability and Integrity.

☞ The Standing Committee of the Society of the CINCINNATI, in the State of Rhode Island, recommend to the Members of the said Society, to wear the usual Badge of Mourning *Twenty one Days*, commencing the 10th Instant, in Testimony of Esteem for those Officers who bravely fell in the late Action with the Savages in the Western Territory.

The following having never before been published here, we think it worth while to present it to our Readers:

Letter from Mr. Jefferson, Secretary of State to the National Assembly of France.

Philadelphia, March 8, 1791.

SIR,

I HAVE it in charge from the President of the United States of America, to communicate to the National Assembly of France the grateful sentiments of Congress for the honour paid to the memory of Benjamin Franklin, by the whole body of the Representatives of a great nation, in their decree of the 11th of June, 1790.

That the loss of such a citizen should be lamented by us, among whom he lived, whom he so long and eminently served, and who feel their country advanced and honoured by his birth, life, and labours, was to be expected. But it remained for the National Assembly of France to furnish the example of the Representative of one Nation bearing honourable testimony by a public act to the private Citizen of another, and, by withdrawing arbitrary lines of separation to reduce it to the fraternity of the good and the great of whatever nations have lived or are.

That the relations may ever continue between us in all times and circumstances, and that the effects of sentiment, which bring us thus near to each other, may constitute the happiness of each people, and of those respectively who, inhabiting climates widely remote, are separated only by the homage of profound respect and veneration with which I am,

SIR,

Your most obedient

and most humble servant,

TH. JEFFERSON.

The President of the National Assembly of France.

Report of the Diplomatic Committee of the National Assembly of France.

Gentlemen,

YOU have been made acquainted with the sentiments of the Americans, and their expressions of grace or respect and particular good will towards you.

The honesty and upright mein character of that people, are to us the best pledges of their sincerity and affection.

Our interests and theirs must in future be considered the same; and we are reciprocally attached to each other by every tie of gratitude and esteem.

We have aided them in repulsing their enemies and vindicating the rights of free men. In return, they have taught us a just and humane spirit of toleration, to respect the religion of others—to pay obedience to the laws—to honour in man the dignity of his species, and even to understand the barbarity of his genius, whether displayed in sanguinary conflicts or successful warfare, when let loose to operation with the horrors of fanaticism, conquests and brutal violence. They have also taught us how to pay a proper regard to the lives and honours of our fellow creatures as well as their fortunes; and lastly, they have set us the example in a quiet submission to lawful authority.

A nation animated by such ideas can boast of being more than the conquerors of America.—They are at once our great example and support. Into their ports and marts of trade then, to the peaceable and happy country they inhabit, should it be our great endeavour, in preference to all others, to introduce our merchants to inform themselves in the nature of their commerce, and imbibe the virtues which alone can cause it to flourish, that is to say, œconomy, simplicity, purity of manners, integrity and honesty.

From the foregoing considerations, it is the opinion of the committee, that the National Assembly should use every possible means to cherish and encourage a reciprocal commercial intercourse between France and America.

Louis the sixteenth having gained the title of Restorer of the Liberties of France, may with no less justice lay claim to that of Benefactor of the new world. So far therefore are you from infringing his royal prerogative in being the first to notify him of your intentions on this head, that, on the contrary, your views and his perfectly coincide, and co-operate in the glorious plan which he has so much at heart, to draw closer than ever those ties of connexion which unite the French nation to the brave citizens of the United States of America, whose uniform and generous spirit of equity, next to the justice of their cause, the energy of their exertions, and their invincible courage, was heretofore, as it is at this day, the only firm support and the surest pledge of their independence.

Decree of the National Assembly,

June 2, 1791.

The National Assembly having heard a letter read from the Minister of the United States of America, that was addressed to their President, signed "Jefferson," and also another letter from the Representatives of the State of Pennsylvania, dated the 8th of April last, and by them addressed to the President of the Assembly, together with the report of their official committee:

Ordered, That the two letters aforementioned be printed, and inserted in the journals of the Assembly.

The President is requested to answer the letter from the Representatives of the State of Pennsylvania, and to inform the minister of the United States of America, that it is the earnest wish of the Nation ever to keep up the ties of friendship and brotherly affection which at this day constitute a bond of union between the two countries.

Decreed, finally, that the King be prayed to cause to be negociated with the United States, a new treaty of commerce that may serve to confirm their mutual relations of friendship and good understanding: so highly beneficial to them both.

(signed)

ESMENARD, Curate of St. Aubin, Secretary.

RICARD, Dep. de Toulon.

The late accounts from England exhibit a very pleasing prospect of the affairs of our parent state. The King of that kingdom appears to enter into the spirit of the times, and measures, as supreme executive, the duties of his office with a truly patriotic disposition. The encouragement given— the subject of emigration—the reformation of evidence and commission to the laws—the prohibition of duelling among the troops—and the security of the freedom of elections, are among the various objects that have employed his attention, and are the happy consequences resulting from the Throne. The principles of the Constitution appear to be justly appreciated by him—those of his communications, the safety, freedom and happiness of the people, form the most prominent features.

Kings seldom enjoy the sublime pleasure of knowing that their greatest interest is to govern a race of happy and enlightened freemen, than to be the greatest defpot that ever reigned since the days of Nimrod.

CUSTOM-HOUSE,

Port of Newport, January 7.

ENTERED,	*from*
Sloop Hannah Chace,	Sagg-Harbour
Sloop Leopard, Putnam,	Providence
Ship Weldon, Wood,	Philadelphia
Brig Ruth Usher,	Cape Francois
Brig Jane, Dexter,	Barbadoes
Sloop Betty, Clark,	Sagg Harbour
Brig Little Sally, Earl,	Virginia
Schooner Juno, Penfield,	St. Martins
CLEARED	*for*
Sloop Leopard, Putnam,	Providence
Sloop Dolphin, Cook,	Portland
Sloop Nancy, Luther,	New London
Sloop Betty, Lindsey,	Nixonton
Sloop Whim, Briggs,	Africa
Brig Rebecca, Briggs,	West-Indies
Sloop Betty, Clark,	Sagg-Harbour

TO BE SOLD OR LET,

A FARM in Brenton's Neck (containing about Two Hundred Acres) now in Possession of Mr. Amos Gardner, join Inquire of

JOHN SCOTT.

Newport, January 7, 1792.

☞ The Price of this Paper is Eight Shillings, *per Annum, exclusive of Postage, and* Three pence *single. — The Printing Office is removed to the North side of the Parade, near the State House.*

necessary for seeing and being united to ording to ed to be on the table.

Adjourned.

By letters, and verbal information from Philadelphia, we are made acquainted with some disagreeable news from the Creek Nation of Indians. In a former Centinel we mentioned the proceedings of one Bowles, who lately arrived in that country, from England, and of his inimical disposition towards the United States. This Bowles, we farther learn, has endeavoured to mislead the Creeks, by informing them, that he has a commission from the King of England, with a promise of all necessary assistance—that Gen. M'Gillivray, in agreeing on the line between the Nation and the United States, had imposed on them—and that the boundary lines ought not to be run. In consequence, Gen M'Gillivray has dispatched a deputation to the President of the United States (who have arrived at Philadelphia) informing of their circumstances, and soliciting such aid as Congress may deem sufficient to protect, in concert with his warriors, the territory ceded to the United States, at the treaty held at New-York last year. On the receipt of this information, two companies of the 2d United States Regiment was immediately embarked for Georgia; and sailed therefor, from Philadelphia, about 16 days since, under Major Trefcott, of this State—(the companies are commanded by Captains Miles and Ewing.)

From the known character of these rival Chiefs, M'Gillivray and Bowles—the attachment of the former to the United States; and of the latter to the British interest—and their mutual desire to rule over the Creeks, there can be but little doubt, that a civil War will ensue in that tribe. If such should be the event, M'Gillivray will, without doubt, call on his ally, the United States, for further assistance—which if refused, may induce him to declare the last treaty at an end—and the friendship now existing between us, no more.

To whatever point of view therefore, we consider the situation of our country, as it respects the Indians on our Frontiers, the delicacy of it must be acknowledged—and that it loudly calls for a display of the wisdom of our rulers, for a remedy.

A considerable sum of the debt due to the French nation, by the United States, has been paid at the Treasury, within the year past. The salaries of the French Consuls, &c. are paid therefrom.

The expences to the British nation, of exporting its convicts to Botany-Bay, amounted in February last, to £56,6761. sterling.

There seems to be a War of Colours the world over. The British Whites under Lord Cornwallis, are at war, in India, with the tawny Africks, under Tippoo Sultan.—In the West Indies, the French Whites and the African Blacks, are now in open hostility—and in the United States, our White Countrymen, are engaged in a bloody war with the copper coloured Aborigenals of the country.

Jan. 4. Capt. Nathaniel Andrews arrived at Salem, on Sunday night from Aux Cayes, whence he sailed on the 27th of November. That quarter of the island had hitherto been happily free from those tragic scenes which the Negroes have acted in other parts of Hispaniola, they having here been closely watched by the Whites and Mulattoes, whose interest in that respect is a common one. It however partakes in a degree of the general calamity: The Mulattoes, feeling aggrieved by the repeal of the decree which was intended to give them equal liberty, and which is also withheld from them by the Government of the Colony, have resorted to arms; and almost, at the moment of the destruction of Port-au-Prince, the Mulattoes seized on the strong fort of Port-Louis; three leagues from Aux-Cayes, on Jacquel and other places; and some considerable bodies were within four miles of the town when Capt. Andrews sailed. That quarter of the island must therefore be considered as in the possession of the Mulattoes, who are superior in numbers, in arms, and perhaps in property and activity. No destruction of property had been committed by them—there is no union between them and the Negroes—their demand is, an equal participation of privileges with the Whites.—An embargo on all vessels in port immediately followed this event. Capt. Andrews, and Capt. Dixey of Marblehead, having previously cleared out, were permitted to depart.

NEWPORT, January 7.

Last Wednesday was committed to the Gaol in this Town, Samuel Eldredge and Andrew Rowling, of North-Kingstown, on Suspicion of being concerned in the supposed Murder of Mr. Thomas Mory, as mentioned in the Papers some Time since.

Extract of a Letter from a Gentleman in Rotterdam, to his Friend in Baltimore, dated October 4, 1791

"I take the first Opportunity to acquaint you of the Revolution which has taken Place in this Country in the Article of Gin—in Consequence of the unparralleled Demand for France it has rose in the Course of a few Days from 7l. 5s. (which was the Price I quoted you last) to 14l. per Cask of 30 Veits, or 60 Gallons—this last Price is offered in vain, and might with Facility, be obtained for any Quantity this Country could furnish; nor is it expected to fall under 12l. in the Course of this Year, so that your Country need not expect any Supply from here.—This Demand for France arises from the Scarcity of Brandy in that Country, which is now at a Price never heard of before."

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The National Assembly of France have decreed Rewards of 200,000 Livres to Persons concerned in arresting the Flight of the King—Drouet the Post Master receives 30,000, and Saug the Procureur to the Community of Varennes, 20,000.

If Louis the Sixteenth (says a London Paper) should not now make the best of Kings, the Fault must be his own as the Discipline he has experienced in his Person and Family, with the thorough Reformation in Church and State, must have, in a great Measure, effaced those Prejudices with which every royal Mind is but too well furnished, till instructed by the Precepts of the Law, as the Firmness of the People. The Methods of governing a spirited, populous and extensive Empire, are so plainly laid out that it is next to impossible that either the King or his Ministers can mistake the Road. There are also spiritual Advantages secured to the Monarch; for by being deprived of his own Will in all public Acts, he must necessarily avoid those Crimes which a Deviation from the Rules of Known Justice are perpetually accumulating on the Exercise of arbitrary Power. The Maxim, "that the King can do no Wrong," is a Reality in France. The whole Wings are clipped cannot fly over the Constitution."

"DIED]—Miss MARIA OLDFIELD, Daughter of Capt. John Oldfield, aged 20 Years.—A young Lady of an amiable Disposition and unblemished Character; her Death is universally lamented by all who had the Pleasure of her Acquaintance."

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That these separations may disappear between us in all times and circumstances, and that the union of sentiment, which mingles our sorrows on this occasion, may continue long to cement the friendship and the interest of our two nations is our constant prayer. With no one is it more sincere than with him, who, in being charged with the honour of conveying a public sentiment, is permitted that of expressing the homage of profound respect and veneration with which he is,

Sir,

Your most obedient

And most humble servant,

TH. JEFFERSON.

The President of the National Assembly of France.

Report of the Diplomatic Committee of the National Assembly of France.

Gentlemen,

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Decreed, finally, that the King be prayed to cause to be negociated with the United States, a new treaty of commerce, that may tend to strengthen their mutual relations of friendship and good understanding: so highly beneficial to them both.

(signed)

BESSE, Curate of St. Aubin, Secretary.

RICARD, Dep. de Toulon.

The late accounts from England exhibit a very pleasing prospect of the affairs of our gallic allies. The King of the French appears to enter into the spirit of the times, and administers, as supreme executive, the duties of his office with a truly patriotic disposition. The circulation of grain—the subject of emigrations—the restoration of order and submission to the laws—the preservation of discipline among the troops—and the security of the frontiers, are among the various objects that have employed his attention, and are the subjects of public addresses from the Throne. The principles of the constitution appear to be justly appreciated by him—and all his communications, the safety, freedom and happiness of the people, form the most prominent features.

May he long enjoy the sublime pleasure of knowing how much more glorious it is to govern a race of happy and enlightened freemen, than to be the greatest despot that ever reigned since the days of Nimrod.

CUSTOM-HOUSE,

District of Newport, January 7.

ENTERED,	*from*
Sloop Hannah, Chace,	Sagg-Harbour
Sloop Leopard, Farnum,	Providence
Ship William, Wood,	Philadelphia
Brig Ruth, Usher,	Cape Francois
Brig Jane, Dobson,	Barbados
Sloop Betsy, Clark,	Sagg-Harbour
Brig Little Sally, Earl,	Virginia
Schooner Juno, Penfield,	St. Martins
CLEARED	*for*
Sloop Leopard, Farnum,	Providence
Sloop Dolphin, Lock,	Portland
Sloop Nancy, Letter,	New London
Sloop Betsy, Linsley,	Nixenton
Snow Whim, Briggs,	Africa
Brig Rebecca, Briggs,	West-Indies
Sloop Betsy, Clark,	Sagg-Harbour

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JOHN SCOTT.

Newport, January 7, 1792.

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...ecessary for seeing and being united to ...arding to ...ed to be an

From the COLUMBIAN CENTINEL, of Dec. 27.

The Editor lately received the following production from London. To the tribute paid by the pen of PHILENIA, on this side of the Atlantic, to the friends of Philanthrophy he is happy to add that of another female muse in the Eastern World—

EPISTLE
TO
WILLIAM WILBERFORCE, Esq;

By ANNA LETITIA BARBAULD.

CEASE, WILBERFORCE, to urge thy generous aim!
Thy Country knows the sin, and stands the shame!
The Preacher, Poet, Senator in vain
Has rattled in her sight the Negro's chain;
With his deep groans assail'd her startled ear,
And rent the veil that hid his constant tear;
Forc'd her averted eyes his stripes to scan,
Beneath the bloody scourge laid bare the man,
Claim'd Pity's tear, urg'd Conscience's strong controul,
And flash'd conviction on her shrinking soul.
The Muse, too soon awak'd with ready tongue,
At mercy's shrine, applausive peans sung;
And Freedom's eager sons, in vain foretold
A new Aftrean reign, an age of gold:
She knows and she persists—Still Afric bleeds,
Uncheck'd, the human traffic still proceeds;
She stamps her infamy to future time,
And on her harden'd forehead seals the crime.

In vain, to thy white standard gathering round,
Wit, Worth, and Parts and Eloquence are found:
In vain, to push to birth thy great design,
Contending chiefs, and hostile virtues join;
All, from conflicting ranks, of power possest
To rouse, to melt, or to inform the breast.
Where seasoned tools of Avarice prevail,
A nation's eloquence, combined, must fail;
Each flimsy sophistry by turns they try;
The plausive argument, the daring lye,
The artful gloss, that moral sense confounds,
Th' acknowledged thirst of gain that honour wounds;
Base of ingenuous minds th' unfeeling sneer,
Which, sudden, turns to stone the starting tear:
They search assidious, with inverted skill,
For forms of wrong and precedents of ill;
With impious mockery wrest the sacred page,
And glean up crimes from each remot age:
Wrung Nature's tortures, shudd'ring while ye tell,
From scoffing fiends burst forth the laugh of hell;
In Britain's senate, Misery's pangs gave birth.
To jests unseemly, and to horrid mirth——
Forbear!—thy virtues but provoke our doom,
And swell the account of vengeance yet to come;
For, not unmark'd in Heaven's impartial plan,
Shall, mad, proud worm, contemn his fellow-man?
And injur'd Afric, by her self redrest,
Darts her own serpents at her Tyrant's breast.
Each vice, to minds deprav'd by bondage known,
With sure contagion fastens on his own;
In sickly langour melts his nerveless frame,
And blows to rage impetuous Passion's flame:
Fermenting swift, the fiery venom gains
The milky innocence of infant veins;
There swells the stubborn will, damps learning's fire,
The whirlwind wakes of uncontroul'd desire,
Sears the young heart to images of woe,
And blasts the buds of Virtue as they blow.

Lo! where reclin'd, pale Beauty courts the breeze,
Diffus'd on sofas of voluptuous ease;
With anxious awe, her menial train around,
Catch her faint whispers of her flutter'd sound;
See her, in luxurious fellowship, unite
At once the Scythian, and the Sybarite;
Blending repugnant vices, mutually'd,
Which *frugal* nature purpos'd to divide;
See her, with indolence to fierceness join'd,
Of body delicate, infirm of mind,
With languid tones imperious mandates urge;
With arm recumbent wield the houshold scourge;
And with unruffled mein, and placid sounds,
Contriving torture, and inflicting wounds.

Nor, in their palmy walks and spicy groves,
The form benign of rural Pleasure roves;
No milk maid's song, or hum of village talk,
Sooths the lone Poet in his evening walk:
No willing arm the flail unwearyed plies,
Where the mix'd sounds of cheerful labours rise;
No blooming maids, and frolic swains are seen
To pay gay homage to their harvest queen;
No heart expanding scenes their eyes must prove,
Of thriving industry, and faithful love:
But shrieks and yells disturb the balmy air,
Dumb sullen looks of woe announce despair,
And angry eyes thro' dusky features glare.
Far from the sounding lash the Muses fly,
And sensual riot drowns each finer joy.

Nor less from the gay East, on essenc'd wings,
Breathing unnam'd perfumes, Contagion springs;
The soft luxurious plague alike pervades
The marble palaces, and rural shades;
Hence, throng'd Augusta builds her rosy bowers,
And decks in summer wreaths her smoky towers;
And hence, in summer bow'rs, Art's costly hand
Pours courtly splendours o'er the dazzled land
As manners melt—One undistinguish'd blaze
O'erwhelms the sober pomp of elder days;
Corruption follows with gigantic stride,
And scarce vouchsafes his shameless front to hide;
The spreading leprosy taints every part,
Infects each limb, and sickens at the heart,
Simplicity! most dear of rural maids,
Weeping resigns her violated shades:
Stern Independence from his glebe retires,
And anxious Freedom eyes her drooping fires;
By foreign wealth are British morals chang'd
And Afric's sons, and India's smile aveng'd.

For you, whose temper'd ardour long has borne
Untir'd the labour, and unmov'd the scorn;
In Virtue's fasti be inscrib'd your fame,
And utter'd your's with HOWARD's honour'd name,
Friends of the Friendless—Hail, ye generous band!
Whose efforts ye arrest Heav'n's lifted hand,
Around whose steady brows, in union bright,
The civic wreath, and Christian's palm unite:
Your merit stands, no greater and no less,
Without, or with the varnish of success;
But seek no more to break a Nation's fall,
For ye have sav'd yourselves—and that is all,
Succeeding times your struggles, and their fate,
With mingled shame and triumph shall relate,
While faithful History, in her various page,
Marking the features of this motly age,
To shed a glory, and to fix a stain,
Tells how you strove, and that you strove in vain.

THE MAN OF HONOR:

A curious NEAPOLITAN ANECDOTE.

AT Naples, there was a very particular man of honor, whose name was Bandoli:—he was the greatest bravo of his time.—and, it was said that he had with his own had dispatched upwards of eighty persons by assassination for that was the profession he got his bread by. He made use, occasionally, of pistol, sword, poignard, and stiletto, but he scorned to poison any one he was hired to make away with: alledging, that there was something unmanly in it—that it was not an action any person of honor would be guilty of—and it was as much beneath a bravo to turn poisoner, as it would be for a regular bred physician to commence quack doctor.

Two Neapolitan gentlemen quarrelled one evening at an assembly, and according to the honorable custom of the times, each sent, separately for Bandoli, and gave him fifty pistoles a piece to make quick work with each other. The last man he dispatched as soon as he had paid him, and then returned to the first person, who on hearing Bandoli relate how he had slaughtered his adversary, commended the bravo for his dexterity in his business; "Yes, sir," replied Bandoli, every one who employs me shall always find me punctual—for I am a man of honor; and to convince you I would not forfeit it, the gentleman whom I have just sent home by your own orders, gave me fifty pistoles to make an end of you: now I (although he is dead, and cannot call me to an account for not doing what he employed me in) am so much a man of honor that I scorn to be guilty of a breach of promise to any gentleman:" he then thrust his stiletto deep into the breast of the survivor.

A general Assortment of FALL GOODS,

Just received by the last Ships, via New-York, and now selling

VERY CHEAP FOR CASH, BY

Thomas Green *and* Son,

At the Sign of the Buck near the Red Market.

N. B. TOW CLOTH, CHEESE, FLAXSEED, and sundry other Kinds of COUNTRY PRODUCE taken in pay.

French School.

THE Subscriber informs the Public, that he intends opening his EVENING SCHOOL for teaching the

French Language,

on the first of November next, at his House on the Long Wharf, provided Twelve Scholars offer, and continue his usual School in the Day Time—It will be open five Days in the Week, for both Sexes, and sequests the Encouragement of those who are desirous of learning that polite and beneficial Language.

The Terms are Two Dollars Entrance, and One Dollar a Month for each Scholar.

He will also keep Boarding and Lodging for young Gentlemen from the Country.

WILLIAM ADANCOURT.

Newport, October 8, 1791.

Mason, Malbone, & Co.

Have for Sale at their Store, three Doors North of the Church-Lane, Thames-street, on the lowest Terms for Cash, Wholesale and Retail:

MADEIRA, Sherry, Port, Teneriff, Lisbon, } WINES,
Brandy, Geneva, } RUM, Jamaica, West-India, New-England,
PORTER, London, American,
SUGAR, Loaf, Powdered, Muscovado,
TEA, Hyson, Souchong, Bohea,
Raisins, Cinnamon, Cinnamon Buds, Currants, Almonds,
Crockery Ware, Redwood, Copperas, Brimstone, Alum, Powder, Shot, Flints, Writing and wrapping Paper, Coffee, Chocolate, Pepper, Allspice, Ginger, Nutmegs, Mace, Soap, Cotton Wool, Harry VIII Cards, &c. &c.

They have also a small Assortment of DRY GOODS and HARD WARE.

Newport, December 23, 1791.

VOCAL MUSIC.

THE Subscribers most respectfully inform the Public, That they have renewed their EVENING MUSIC SCHOOL in an elegant front Room, in a House belonging to the Widow LILLIBRIDGE, on the Parade, where they continue to instruct young Ladies and Gentlemen in the Rules and Practice of Vocal Music the repeated Encouragament that they have met with from their Fellow-Citizens afford pleasing Hopes that they shall again be honoured with their Commands. Any Parents or others who wish to have their Children instructed in that noble and divine Art, may be assured that the strictest Attention and Care will be paid to those Youth that may be committed to their Charge, and the smallest Favours gratefully acknowledged by their most obedient humble Servants,

JOSEPH DYRE & SON.

Newport, December 29, 1791.

TO BE SOLD, BY THE SUBSCRIBER.

BETWEEN One and Two Hundred Water and other House Lots, 50 by 100 Feet, at the Head of Ship Channel, on the West Side of Hudson's River, laid out in Acre Squares, East, West, North and South, the Streets crossing each other at right Angles, in a Town called New-Baltimore on elevated Ground, has a beautiful Prospect on, and over the River, in which to this Place may be carried 18 Feet of Water from New-York, which is 130 Miles, 15 above Hudson and 15 below Albany, and nearer to the vast western fertile Country than either, and will have a better and more direct Road on Account of Hills, and is backed with the finest of Timber for Ships, Houses and Coopers, of any to be met with; good building and the best of Limestone, excellent Clay, good Water, with Wood as contiguous as can be wished.

Short Wharves reach the Channel, and neither they nor Vessels are eaten by Worms.

The Country abounds with Wheat and Flour, Corn, Rye, Oats, Honey, Meat of all Kinds, Peas, Beans, Potash, Flaxseed and Hemp, Sugar, extracted from the Maple Tree, both loaf and brown, equal to any imported, if properly manufactured. Forty Sail of Vessels are seen at once at this Place on the River, which, according to the American Geography, is one of the finest Rivers in the World, for its Ease of Access, Healthfulness of Climate, and Abundance of Exports, consequently is one of the best Stands, for Trade, at this Day, to be met with on such easy Terms, and there is not one that can compare with it for natural Advantages.

Any Person inclining to Purchase may apply to the Subscriber, or leave their Names with John Dean, of New-York, Thomas Shenes, of Albany, James Nixon, of Hudson, or Capt. Sherman, of said New Baltimore.

JOHN WILLIAMS.

Newport, 12th Month, 1791.

To be SOLD, at the POST-OFFICE,

The Laws of the United States.

ALMANACKS for 1792, of all Sorts printed in this State.

Also RAISINS and SALTPETRE by the Cask.

TO BE SOLD,

And entered upon the 25th of March next,

A FARM in Little Compton, containing about 150 Acres, all enclosed with Stone-Wall, and divided into 33 Divisions with Stone, two good Dwelling Houses, two Stables, two Orchards, and a Corn-House on the same, also a Run of Water which passes through the whole of said Land, and affords Plenty in the driest Season—Likewise several Out Lots will be sold, with or without the above Premises, by applying to

NATHANIEL SEARLE.

Little-Compton, December 22, 1791.

From the COLUMBIAN CENTINEL, of Dec. 27.

The Editor lately received the following production from London. To the tribute paid by the pen of PHILENIA, on this side of the Atlantic, to the friends of Philanthrophy he is happy to add that of another female muse in the Eastern World—

EPISTLE
TO
WILLIAM WILBERFORCE, Esq;

By ANNA LETITIA BARBAULD.

CEASE, WILBERFORCE, to urge thy generous aim!
Thy Country knows the sin, and stands the shame!
The Preacher, Poet, Senator in vain
Has rattled in her sight the Negro's chain;
With his deep groans assail'd her startled ear,
And rent the veil that hid his constant tear;
Forc'd her averted eyes his stripes to scan,
Beneath the bloody scourge laid bare the man,
Claim'd Pity's tear, urg'd Conscience's strong controul,
And flash'd conviction on her shrinking soul.
The Muse, too soon awak'd with ready tongue,
At mercy's shrine, applausive peans rung;
And Freedom's eager sons, in vain foretold
A new Astrean reign, an age of gold:
She knows and she persists—Still Afric bleeds,
Uncheck'd, the human traffic still proceeds;
She stamps her infamy to future time,
And on her harden'd forehead seals the crime.

In vain, to thy white standard gathering round,
Wit, Worth, and Parts and Eloquence are found:
In vain, to push to brith thy great design,
Contending chiefs, and hostile virtues join;
All, from conflicting ranks, of power possest
To rouse, to melt, or to inform the breast.
Where seasoned tools of Avarice prevail,
A nation's eloquence, combined, must fail;
Each flimsy sophistry by turns they try;
The plausive argument, the daring lye,
The artful gloss, that moral sense confounds,
Th' acknowledged thirst of gain that honour wounds;
Bane of ingenuous minds th' unfeeling sneer,
Which, sudden, turns to stone the flowing tear:
They search assidious, with inverted skill,
For forms of wrong and precedents of ill;
With impious mockery wrest the sacred page,
And glean up crimes from each remotest age:
Wrung Nature's tortures, shudd'ring while ye tell,
From scoffing fiends burst forth the laugh of hell;
In Britain's senate, Misery's pangs gave birth.
To jests unseemly, and to horrid mirth——
Forbear!—thy virtues but provoke our doom,
And swell the account of vengeance yet to come;
For, not unmark'd in Heaven's impartial plan,
Shall, man, proud worm, contemn his fellow-man?
And injur'd Afric, by herself redrest,
Darts her own serpents at her Tyrant's breast.
Each vice, to minds deprav'd by bondage known,
With sure contagion fastens on his own;
In sickly langour melts his nerveless frame,
And blows to rage impetuous Passion's flame:
Fermenting swift, the fiery venom gains
The milky innocence of infant veins;
There swells the stubborn will, damps learning's fire,
The whirlwind wakes of uncontroul'd desire,
Sears the young heart to images of woe,
And blasts the buds of Virtue as they blow.

Lo! where reclin'd, pale Beauty courts the breeze,
Diffus'd on sofas of voluptuous ease;
With anxious awe, her menial train around,
Catch her faint whispers of half utter'd sound;
See her, in monstrous fellowship, unite
At once the Scythian, and the Sybarite;
Blending repugnant vices, mismally'd,
Which *frugal* nature purpos'd to divide;
See her, with indolence to fierceness join'd,
Of body delicate, infirm of mind,
With languid tones imperious mandates urge;
With arm recumbent wield the houshold scourge;
And with unruffled mein, and placid sounds,
Contriving torture, and inflicting wounds.

Nor, in their palmy walks and spicy groves.
The form benign of rural Pleasure roves;
No milk maid's song, or hum of village talk,
Sooths the lone Poet in his evening walk:
No willing arm the flail unweary'd plies,
Where the mix'd sounds of cheerful labours rise;
No blooming maids, and frolic swains are seen
To pay gay homage to their harvest queen;
No heart expanding scenes their eyes must prove,
Of thriving industry, and faithful love:
But shrieks and yells disturb the balmy air,
Dumb sullen looks of woe announce despair,
And angry eyes thro' dusky features glare.
Far from the sounding lash the Muses fly,
And sensual riot drowns each finer joy.

Nor less from the gay East, on effene'd wings,
Breathing unnam'd perfumes, Contagion springs;
The soft luxurious plague alike pervades
The marble palaces, and rural shades;
Hence, throng'd Augusta builds her rosy bowers.
And decks in summer wreaths her smoky towers;
And hence, in summer bow'rs, Art's costly hand
Pours courtly splendours o'er the dazzled land
Alas mankind!—One undistinguish'd blaze
O'erwhelms the sober pomp of elder days;
Corruption follows with gigantic stride,
And scarce vouchsafes his shameless front to hide;
The spreading leprosy taints every part,
Infects each limb, and sickens at the heart,
Simplicity! most dear of rural maids,
Weeping resigns her violated shades:
Stern Independence from his glebe retires,
And anxious Freedom eyes her drooping fires;
By foreign wealth are British morals chang'd
And Afric's sons, and India's smile aveng'd.

For you, whose temper'd ardour long has borne
Untir'd the labour, and unmov'd the scorn;
In Virtue's task be inscrib'd your fame,
And utter'd your's with HOWARD's honour'd name,
Friends of the Friendless—Hail, ye generous band!
Whose efforts yet arrest Heav'n's lifted hand,
Around whose steady brows, in union bright,
The civic wreath, and Christian's palm unite:
Your merit stands, no greater and no less,
Without, or with the varnish of success;
But seek no more to break a Nation's fall,
For ye have sav'd yourselves—and that is all,
Succeeding times your struggles, and their fate,
With mingled shame and triumph shall relate,
While faithful History, in her various page,
Marking the features of this motly age,
To shed a glory, and to fix a stain,
Tells how you strove, and that you strove in vain.

THE MAN OF HONOR:

A curious NEAPOLITAN ANECDOTE.

AT Naples, there was a very particular man of honor, whose name was Bandoli:—he was the greatest bravo of his time.—and, it was said that he had with his own had dispatched upwards of eighty persons by assassination for that was the profession he got his bread by. He made use, occasionally, of pistol, sword, poignard, and stiletto, but he scorned to poison any one he was hired to make away with: alledging, that there was something unmanly in it—that it was not an action any person of honor would be guilty of—and it was as much beneath a bravo to turn poisoner, as it would be for a regular bred physician to commence quack doctor.

Two Neapolitan gentlemen quarrelled one evening at an assembly, and according to the honorable custom of the times, each sent, separately for Bandoli, and, gave him fifty pistoles a piece to make quick work with each other. The last man he dispatched as soon as he had paid him, and then returned to the first person, who on hearing Bandoli relate how he had slaughtered his adversary, commended the bravo for his dexterity in his business; "Yes, sir," replied Bandoli, every one who employs me shall always find me punctual—for I am a man of honor; and to convince you I would not forfeit it, the gentleman whom I have just sent home by your own orders, gave me fifty pistoles to make an end of you: now I (although he is dead, and cannot call me to an account for not doing what he employed me in) am so much a man of honor that I scorn to be guilty of a breach of promise to any gentleman:" he then thrust his stiletto deep into the breast of the survivor.

A general Assortment of
FALL GOODS,
Just received by the last Ships, via New-York, and now selling
VERY CHEAP FOR CASH, BY
Thomas Green *and* Son,
At the Sign of the Buck near the Red Market.
N. B. TOW CLOTH, CHEESE, FLAXSEED, and sundry other Kinds of COUNTRY PRODUCE taken in pay.

French School.

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on the first of November next, at his House on the Long Wharf, provided Twelve Scholars offer, and continue his usual School in the Day Time—It will be open five Days in the Week, for both Sexes, and requests the Encouragement of those who are desirous of learning that polite and beneficial Language.

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WILLIAM ADANCOURT.

Newport, October 2, 1791.

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MADEIRA, Sherry, Port, Teneriff, Lisbon,	WINES,	Crockery Ware, Redwood, Copperas, Brimstone, Alum,
Brandy, Geneva,		Powder, Shot,
Jaimaca, West-India, New-England,	RUM,	Flints, Writing and wrapping Paper,
London, American,	PORTER,	Coffee,
Loaf, Powdered, Muscovado,	SUGAR,	Chocolate, Pepper, Allspice,
Hyson, Souchong, Bohea,	TEA,	Ginger, Nutmegs, Mace,
Raisins, Cinnamon, Cinnamon Buds, Currants, Almonds,		Soap, Cotton Wool, Harry VIII Cards, &c. &c.

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NATHANIEL SEARLE.

Little-Compton, December 22, 1791.

For the NEWPORT MERCURY.

Extract of a Letter from PUBLIUS to MARIUS.

May 11th, 1791.

"TWAS noon and splendid shone the sultry sky,
The workmen now had lain their labours by;
As thro' my window breath'd the idle gale,
My harp responsive told her airy tale.
The sportive warblers sung in ev'ry grove,
Their softest notes of harmony and love,
Fatigu'd and drowsy on my bed I lay,
And sweetly doz'd the idle hours away,
Of —— * much, of friendship more I thought,
And all that's pass'd to fond remembrance brought;
A thousand future scenes I form'd in hope,
And thought of —— ‖, who never thinks of —— §.

At length sweet slumbers clos'd my eyes in rest,
Joy fill'd my heart, and care forsook my breast;
Delusions wild and airy phantoms rose,
And charm'd my golden moments of repose.
Alone on Easton's Beach methought I stood,
And view'd the rolling of the billowy flood;
It seem'd the night had spread her sober veil,
And gloomy silence saddened ev'ry dale,
Just o'er the hill majestic rose the moon,
And on the sea with silver lustre shone,
While thrice I walk'd, discontolate and low,
A voice came thund'ring from the deep below.—
Surpris'd I gaz'd and gazing round I heard;
Hush'd was each billow, and no horse was heard:
At length I saw a thousand ghosts arise,
From the dark flood, and stand before mine eyes,
Each held a harp, and each in concert sung,
With loud but gentle notes the dark shores rung.
I heard their strains, as listening long I stood,
And thus enroll'd the songsters of the flood:

"Great —— § thou illustrious youth of the land!
"Thou wer't born the rude fouls of mankind to com-
mand,
"In council discreet and in eloquence bold,
"By thee shall the great and the wise be controll'd.
"O youth of renown, thou art lavishly blest
"With powers, by which the pure mind is express;
"Thy breast is wth truth and with sentiment warm,
"And the bright fame of glory enlightens thy form;
"Like a sun you shall light the political world,
"And the banner of fame shall be o'er you unfurl'd,
"American Tully is what's you'll be call'd,
"Which shall be in the annals of glory enroll'd;
"The bay of the chief, and the wreath of the sage,
"The love of your friends, the applause of your age,
"The palm of all this that e'er mortals possest,
"With a whole grove of laurels your brows shall
invest;
"By your talents and worth you shall speedily rise,
"Till your fame fills the earth and your glory the
skies."

They ceas'd;—and in the deep waves plung'd from sight,
And left the world to claiming —— § and night;
High rose the waves, and with indignant roar,
Roll'd like young mountains to the pebbly shore,
A huge one came and o'er me pour'd a stream,
At which I 'woke, and lo 'twas all a dream.

"*Felix quorum! Si quid vis carmina possunt,*"
"*Nulla dies unquam memori vos eximet aevo.*"

* *A Society of which they were members.*
‖ *Marius.*
§ *Publius.*

Christo. Champlin

HAS FOR SALE,

RUSSIA DUCK, of the first Quality,
RAVENS' DUCK,
RUSSIA clean HEMP,
CORDAGE, of all sizes,
RUSSIAN BAR-IRON, of the best Quality, for Ship-Building—or any other Use whatever.

Newport, Sept.—1792.

Ethan Clarke

WILL sell the House, Garden, Stable, Wharf and Stores, where he now lives, on reasonable Terms;——or will let the House, Garden, and Stable—and give Possession immediately.

Newport, Sep. 24, 1792.

TO BE LET, the Upper Part of a House.—Inquire of the Printer.

For SALE,

THAT most elegant and valuable Estate, particularly for a mercantile Man, lying in the Town of Newport, next South of Mr. W. GIBBS's, now occupied and improved by the Subscriber, situate in the Centre of Business—consisting of a Wharf, in good Repair (which carries as great a Draught of Water, as any Wharf South of the Long-Wharf) and is in Front about One Hundred and Twenty Feet on Thames-street, a handsome new Dwelling House, divers Stores and other Buildings thereon, and the Docks on each Side of the Wharf, independent of, and not liable to, the Claims of the adjoining Proprietors, which is the Case of many of the Wharf-Estates in this Town.

Likewise a beautiful House-Lot, directly opposite to said Wharf, about One Hundred and Twenty Feet on Thames street, and nearly as much on Lewis-street, which will admit of a large House, and as many Out-Buildings as can be wished for. The Situation of this Estate, for the Man in extensive Business, cannot be excelled in the Town of Newport.

For Terms apply to HENRY SHERBURNE, who alone can treat with a Purchaser—and engages to furnish a Title to said Estate, which cannot be controverted.

Newport, September—1792.

TO BE *LET*,

And entered into immediately,

A SMALL convenient HOUSE, with about One Acre of LAND, lying in the Town of Portsmouth, lately occupied by WILLIAM GREEN:——Any Person inclining to hire, may know the Terms, by applying to STEPHEN AYRAULT.

Newport, Sept. 20, 1792.

George Champlin

HAS FOR SALE,

RUSSIA HEMP,
RUSSIA DUCK,
RAVENS' DUCK,
BAR-IRON,——and
RUSSIA SHEETING.

Newport, Sept. 24, 1792.

French School.

THE Subscriber informs the PUBLIC, That he teaches the FRENCH LANGUAGE daily, to both Sexes, at the following Places, viz.

At the Rev. Mr. SMITH's School, in the back Street, near the Church, from 9 to 12 o'Clock in the Forenoon.

At Mr. ROGERS's Academy, from 2 to 5 o'Clock in the Afternoon.

And, at his own House, the Head of the Long-Wharf, from 6 to 9 o'Clock in the Evening, for those who cannot conveniently attend during the Day.

The Terms are, TWO DOLLARS Entrance,—and TWO DOLLARS every Quarter, for each Scholar.

BOARDING and LODGING for young Gentlemen from the Country.

WILLIAM ADANCOURT.

Newport, Sept. 24, 1792.

Godfrey Wenwood

HAS FOR SALE,

Superfine and Common Flour by the Barrel,
Mistick TILE, by the Dozen,
A small Quantity of SHIP-BREAD,
CHARCOAL, by the Bushel, excellent for Cooking.

Newport, Sept. 17*th*, 1792.

Benoni Peckham

Informs his Customers and others,

THAT he has furnished himself with a new Supply of HAIR, and is now ready to furnish Ladies with Braids, Commodes, Cushions and Curls, in the newest Fashion.——Also Cues, and Coverings for the Heads of those Gentlemen who have lost their Hair.——He returns his Thanks to those who have been pleased to favour him with their Custom the Year past, and hopes, by steady Attention to Business, to merit their future Favours.

Newport, Sept. 10, 1792.

COME and TRY

At the SIGN of the GOLDEN EAGLE,

A fresh and general Assortment of English and European GOODS, imported in the last Ships from England, to be sold for Cash, upon as reasonable Terms as at any Shop in the State, by

JOHN BOURS.

TO BE SOLD, BY

Sheffield Attwood,

BROKER, on the POINT,

WEST-INDIA RUM, by the Hogshead or Barrel,
Brandy by the Pipe or Quarter-Cask,
Brown Sugar by the Hogshead or Barrel,
Coffee by the Bag or Dozen lb.
Cocoa by the Bag or Tierce,
Flour by the Barrel,
Beef and Pork by the Barrel,
Tobacco by the Hogshead,
Russia Duck by the Bolt,
Cordage of all Sizes,
Turpentine by the Barrel,
One cask of good Porter, containing 7¾ Dozen,

Also two Dwelling-Houses, situated in different Parts of the Town; One of which is on the Point, on the Street leading from the Ferry to the Town—it is a large convenient House, with three Lots of Land, a Stable and good Well of Water in the Yard—Also a row of small Shops adjoining said House; it is an excellent Stand for a Tavern-Keeper, or any other Sort of Business. The Pay will be made easy to the Purchaser.

Likewise the well-known House, Wharf and Stores, on the Point, next Door to the Ferry, belonging to Mr. Nathaniel Clark—has been an old Stand for Business there many Years, and will be sold cheap for Cash.

He still continues to carry on the BAKING BUSINESS in all its Branches, and has on Hand a small Quantity of SHIP BREAD of a good Quality, which he will sell as cheap as any imported.

He gives the highest Price for Old Silver.

THE Subscribers, appointed by the Hon. Town-Council of Newport, Commissioners to receive and examine the Claims of the Creditors to the Estate of GEORGE HAZARD, jun. Mariner, late of Newport, deceased, represented insolvent, notify the Creditors to said Estate to bring in their Claims to either of us, at our respective Dwellings, within Six Months from the Date hereof, being the Period limited by said Council.

ROBERT T. SHEARMAN,
SAMUEL VINSON.

Newport, September 3 1792.

THE Subscribers, appointed by the Hon. Town-Council of Newport, Commissioners to receive and examine the Claims of the Creditors to the Estate of Mr. JOHN CAROONE, Cabinet-Maker, late of Newport, deceased, represented insolvent—Notify all Persons having any Demands on said Estate, to bring in their Claims to either of us at our respective Dwellings, within Six Months from the Date hereof, being the Time limited by said Council.

JOHN WANTON,
JESSE LILLIBRIDGE.

Newport, September 3, 1792.

WE the Subscribers being appointed by the Hon. Town Council, of Newport, Commissioners to receive and examine the Claims of the Creditors to the Estate of Capt. WILLIAM COLE, late of Newport, deceased, represented insolvent; and Six Months being allowed for that Purpose, all Persons having any Demands against said Estate, are hereby requested to exhibit the same to either of us, at our respective Dwellings, within the Time aforesaid.

JOHN STEVENS,
JOSEPH COZZENS.

Newport, Sept. 3, 1792.

ALL Persons having any Demands on the Estate of BERIAH BROWN, Esq; late High Sheriff of the County of Washington, deceased, are desired to bring them in to either of us, Executors; and those who are any Ways indebted to said Estate, are requested to make immediate Payment.

BERIAH WAIT, } Executors.
BERIAH BROWN, }

North Kingstown, 31st August, 1792.

State of Rhode Island, &c.

In General Assembly, August Session, A. D 1792

UPON the Petition of John Slocum, of Middletown in the County of Newport, Administrator to the Estate of Rebecca Worden, deceased, praying for Liberty to render said Estate insolvent——Resolved, That the said Petition be referred to the next Session of the Assembly, to be holden at Providence on the last Monday in October next; that the Creditors of the said Rebecca Worden be notified in the Newport Mercury then and there to appear (if they see Cause) and answer the same.

Witness,
H. SHERBURNE, D. Sec'ry.